

The Arizona Silver Belt.

VOLUME XIX.

GLOBE, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

NUMBER 50

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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DISTANCE, TEMPERATURE, ALTITUDE, ETC.

Distance from Globe to—	
San Carlos	24 miles
Flag	64 miles
Wilcox	123 miles
Casa Grande	88 miles
Arizona	25 miles
Tucson	61 miles
Payson	77 miles
Prescott	89 miles
Phoenix	109 miles
Flagstaff	116 miles
Elizabethtown	26 miles
Fort Huachuca	88 miles
Elevation above sea level at Globe—	3000 feet
Latitude	32 deg. 16 min.
Longitude	110 deg. 40 min.
Highest maximum temperature	110 deg.
Lowest minimum temperature	16 deg.
Mean temperature	69 deg.
Prevailing direction of wind	Southwest

An observation extending over several years discloses the remarkable fact that there has not been a day without more or less sunshine.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Territorial.
Governor—R. J. Franklin, Phoenix.
Treasurer—F. J. Cole, Phoenix.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. J. Nathan, Phoenix.
Auditor—C. P. Leitch.
Supreme Court—A. C. Baker, Chief Justice, Phoenix; Owen T. Rouse, Associate Justice, Tucson; J. D. Bethune, Associate Justice, Tucson.
U. S. District Attorney—E. E. Ellinwood, Tucson.
U. S. Marshal—W. K. Meade.
Surveyor General—L. H. Manning, Tucson.
Delegate to Congress—Nathan O. Murphy, Prescott.
Judge of First Judicial District—J. D. Bethune.
Judge of Second Judicial District—Owen T. Rouse, Tucson.
Judge of Third Judicial District—A. C. Baker.
Judge of the Fourth Judicial District—J. J. Hawkins, Prescott.

Gila County.
Judge of District Court—Owen T. Rouse.
Clerk of District Court—O. N. Croswell.
Judge of Probate—Mills Van Wageningen.
Sheriff—D. R. Williamson.
Under Sheriff—Joe T. McKinney.
District Attorney—J. S. Sniffen.
Recorder—G. M. Allison.
Superior—F. W. Westmeyer, R. F. Payson, D. Devore.
Clerk of Board of Supervisors—G. M. Allison.
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PINAL MOUNTAIN LODGE NO. 11.
Regular meetings first and third Tuesdays of every month, at Masonic Hall. All brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
MODESTO BORQUEZ, JR., C. C.
CHAS. W. SLACK, K. of R. and S.

A. O. U. W.
Globe Lodge No. 15—Meets on the first and third Friday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M. in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
CHAS. T. MARTIN, M. W.
G. M. ALLISON, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.
GLOBE LODGE NO. 6—MEETS each Monday evening at Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
ED. ARHELGER, W. M.
JAMES WILBY, Secretary.

RESCUE LODGE NO. 12—MEETS each Wednesday at 8 o'clock P. M. in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
HARRISON JEWELL, N. G.
MODESTO BORQUEZ, JR., Sec'y

GILA ENCAMPMENT NO. 3.
Meets on the second and fourth Fridays in each month, in Masonic Hall. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend.
WM. ZIMMERMAN, C. P.
H. C. HITCHCOCK, Scribe.

Masonic.
Regular meetings of White Mountain Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., for the year 1897:
January 21, February 18, March 25, April 22, May 20, June 17, July 15, August 12, September 16, October 14, November 11, December 9.
MILLS VAN WAGENEN, Secy.

Woodmen of the World.
PINE CAMP, NO. 12—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
PETER T. ROBERTSON, C. C.
CHAS. T. MARTIN, Clerk.

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ARIZONA.

Snap Shots from All Over the Territory.

Byron Jones, who was shot by Richard Cross, a barber, at Jerome, died from the effects of the wound. The body was taken to Mesa for burial.

The Orb reports the prevalence in Bisbee of la grippe, measles, chicken pox and whooping cough. It is not strange that the schools had to be closed.

A hold-up at Flagstaff last week, failing to secure any booty, accepted an invitation from his victim to adjourn to a near-by saloon and have a drink, and was arrested.

The Lowell observatory is to be again located at Flagstaff. A new building thirty feet higher than the old one is now in process of construction and Prof. Lowell and assistants, with the instruments, are to arrive early in April from the City of Mexico.

The law regarding newspapers says if a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

The taxpayers for years will have cause to regret the Nineteenth legislative assembly, and especially when they have to pay the bills. No legislature in the history of the territory has piled up an indebtedness that will compare with the massive proportions of the appropriation bills of this session.—Mohave Miner.

Mrs. O. W. Stull is in receipt of a warrant for \$2000 from the grand lodge, A. O. U. W., at Denver, Colo. This amount was insurance on the life of her husband, who was a member of the local lodge. The warrant was received in Prescott thirty days after the grand lodge received notice of the death.—Courier.

We would like to see a law passed by congress to prohibit the removal of any of the public institutions in Arizona until after we have secured statehood. All legislation during the last two sessions has hinged on prison removal, and the probability now is that the next session will be confronted with the problem again.—Bulletin.

The New York legislature, not to be outdone by Arizona's one horse legislature, is called upon to pass a law providing for a press censor in each county in the state. The censor will have exclusive control of all matter offered for publication in the papers, and any publication made without authority is a felony and punishable by from \$1000 to \$5000 fine and imprisonment for a period of from one to five years.—Mohave Miner.

Fifteen years exemption will be granted to railroads that are built in Arizona under prescribed conditions, as the governor yesterday attached his signature to the bill. This is in keeping with the liberal spirit of the west to encourage enterprises and the investment of capital. It is generally understood the railroad from this valley to Globe will now be built without delay. It is likely the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix will also continue its line to Tucson and Nogales.—Gazette.

It is to be hoped that the board of supervisors have discovered the importance of publishing its official proceedings. The cost of such publication will be very insignificant in comparison to the good which will follow. There is no one thing which is so beneficial to the public service and will cause more care on part of officials, no matter how honest they may be, than to keep the public informed as to their official actions, especially in the matter of expenditures of public monies.—Star.

There are always lots of people who wonder at mistakes they detect in newspapers, says an exchange, but they seem to be oblivious of their own mistakes. Doctors, lawyers, preachers, all make them. The doctors' mistakes are buried; the lawyers twist out of their mistakes, and the preachers are forgiven. The man who can keep errors out of a newspaper can get a very large salary.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure, and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation, Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at H. C. Hitchcock's drug store.

New Laws.

The governor, on March 16, approved the following bills: C. B. 10, exempting new railroads from taxation; C. B. 16, misdemeanors on public highways; C. B. 17, relating to summons; C. B. 37, decisions of courts of record; C. B. 30, defining crime of homicide; C. B. 78, to establish a branch insane asylum at Flagstaff; H. B. 43, to provide for answers under oath; H. B. 8, preservation of game; H. B. 66, to tax transient herds of sheep and goats; H. B. 104, making territorial auditor ex-officio bank commissioner; the general deficiency bill; substitute for H. B. 142, enabling railroads to construct their lines through other states and territories; H. B. 34, providing for the acceptance of guaranty insurance companies on official bonds.

Decrease in Immigration.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of March 12 says: A statement prepared at the immigration bureau shows that during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1896, the number of immigrants who arrived in this country was 149,808, a decrease as compared with the same period in 1895 of 42,200. For the month of January last the decrease, as compared with January, 1896, was 3325, making the total decrease for the seven months 45,525.

This decrease is said to be largely due to the difficulties and uncertainties attending a landing in this country. The many deportations and the strict examinations enforced in this country are stated to have caused a large increase of emigration from Europe to Brazil, Argentine Republic and other South American countries where inducements are offered. An important factor in the large decrease of arrivals in this country is believed to be the proclamation of the Italian minister of the interior warning undesirable classes from embarking for this country and refusing their passports.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is quoted as saying that the five silver Republican senators will do nothing to hinder the adoption of a protective tariff law, but if there is an attempt made to reorganize the senate or to seat the three senators who have been appointed, trouble will ensue.

The President's Cabinet.

An effort will be made during the next congress to have the number of cabinet officers increased to nine. The proposition being agitated is to create a cabinet department of commerce and industry.

The first cabinet, that of Washington, consisted of five members. The secretary of state was paid \$3500 a year and the others \$3000 each. War and navy formed one department, and there was no department of the interior or of agriculture. The first increase in the number of cabinet officers was under President Jefferson, who had a secretary of the navy and a secretary of war, instead of the two offices being one. The number remained at six until President Taylor's term, when a secretary of the interior was added. Just before the close of President Cleveland's first term the department of agriculture was established and a secretary of agriculture was created. Prior to that there had been a commissioner of agriculture.

The salaries of the cabinet officers have been increased from time to time, until now they are \$8000 per year each. During the first three or four administrations of the United States the cabinets were not composed exclusively of men who agreed in politics. Washington's administration was kept in a state of turmoil by the disagreements between Hamilton and Jefferson, until finally the cabinet was broken up. Madison, John Adams and Jackson had much trouble with their cabinets. Madison had seventeen men in his cabinet during two terms; Jackson had nineteen and Grant had twenty-one. It has been a rare thing for a cabinet to remain without change throughout an entire administration.—Washington Star.

President McKinley pledges himself to the furthering of an international agreement for bimetalism, and while we believe there is not the slightest possibility of this, still we would like to have the fact established positively one way or the other. Of course no advocate of silver has the slightest opposition to international agreement. He simply objects to allowing a failure to get it to block the measure. If the present administration secures international agreement all will be well. If it demonstrates that it is unattainable it will have done the next best thing, as the American people will then unquestionably act independently.—Augusta, Ga., Chronicle (Silver Dem.)

MINING NOTES.

Lead continues firm and is quoted at \$3.40 in New York.

Speaking of the Leadville strike, the Western Mining World says it cost the camp \$4,500,000 beside what the miners' unions and other labor organizations contributed.

Proposals are out for copper for twenty-eight electric roads in England, foreign shipbuilders are using more than ever, while the use of copper in sulphate is something astonishing, some 40,000 tons of sulphate requiring 12,000 tons of copper being needed in Italy alone for the vineyards this year.

Pedro Negro has bonded to European capitalists for \$25,000 the Bonanza mine. He is also negotiating the sale to a syndicate of European capitalists of La Patria and La Republica mines, two very promising properties, about three miles east from La Colorado. The price set is \$50,000 gold.—Oasis.

The Boston News Bureau says the Rothschilds are trying to buy the Calumet & Hecla, the Tamarack, Butte & Boston and Boston & Montana properties and corroborates the story which has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Butte & Boston stock amounting to \$1,800,000 has been transferred to foreigners.

Two large gold nuggets are reported to have been taken from the Mexican mine, on the Lower Hassayampa, one nugget being valued at \$320, the other at \$80. The largest gold nugget ever found near Prescott, in the collection of the writer, was worth \$600, and was picked up on top of the ground in Big Bug district, near the Prescott road.—Courier.

There is no danger of an exhaustion of the gold fields of the earth. The world's yearly production of gold is now about \$210,000,000, double the aggregate produced seven years ago and greater than that produced in any other year in the whole world's history. Prior to last year's vast output of gold the greatest product was in the year of 1853, when the river gravels of California and Australia were yielding their richest stores of the yellow metal.

The recent strike in the Nil Desperandum property on Rock Hill, at Leadville, has drawn a great deal of attention to that part of the camp, and already arrangements have been made to do a great deal of work there in the spring. This strike was made on the east side of the fault in the vein and has been followed up on the west side by a strike in the Dome property, formerly a large producer, where a large body of iron ore has been opened up. It is the general belief in Leadville that this is the same ore body from which very large shipments were made in the early days of the camp.

The Tamarack mine in the Lake Superior district has been sinking No. 5 shaft for fifteen months, and is now 1000 feet deep. It is expected to go 3500 feet more to the vein. It will be six years more before the latter depth is reached, but the mine may be a producer when the 3600 foot level is reached. What an enterprise! The Lake Superior mines are the deepest in the world, one shaft on the Calumet and Hecla being now down 5000 feet, and several more with one on the North Tamarack having reached the depth of 4500 feet. The Calumet and Hecla expects to increase its output this year to 120,000,000 pounds.—Western Mining World.

Beaming With Smiles.

Are the countenances of people who have found speedy and thorough relief from malarial, kidney, bilious, dyspeptic or nervous troubles through the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such countenances are very numerous. So are letters from their owners attesting the efficiency of the great family medicine. Among the signals of distress thrown out by the stomach, bowels and liver in a state of disorder are sick headache, heartburn, nausea, loss of appetite, sallowness of the skin and eyeballs, and an uncertain state of the bowels. They should be heeded at once. If the Bitters are resorted to, the woe begone look which accompanies sickness will give way to cheerful looks produced by renewed health. If you are drifting on the coast of disease throw an anchor to windward by summoning the Bitters to your assistance. It will keep you in safety.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

Woodmen of the World.

At the third day's session, at St. Louis, of the Sovereign Camp, Woodmen of the World, several matters of general interest were discussed. The office of sovereign commander received much attention. It is a life tenure appointment, but the committee on revision and laws made a recommendation that it be made a four year term. All the delegates favor Mr. Root's retention of the office, and he will continue as sovereign commander for life.

Delegate Ariel, of Texas, advocated the removal of headquarters from Omaha to St. Louis. No motion was made to this effect, however, although it will probably come up before the close of the convention.

The committee on revision and laws made its report, which was accepted. Several radical changes are suggested, and these will be acted on as they come up. One of the most important of the new measures is the creation of an emergency fund. This has been planned by Commander Root, and has already been described in these columns.

Another plan which will receive attention is the department plan, and it is likely that the most bitter fight of the convention will occur over this proposition. The plan is to divide the country into districts, the assessments to be pro rata on a district with the death rate. The reason this is advocated is that in some camps the death rate is very low, but the members of the camp have as many assessments as those who belong to camps where a greater death rate prevails. The projectors of this plan argue that it is fairer to every one, but it is not probable that the convention will pass the law.

The last thing taken up yesterday afternoon was the discussion of an extra hazardous risk, to include the admission into the order of men who follow dangerous occupations. A rate of 40 per cent over the regular clause was adopted.

There is one state in the Union which permits the death penalty to be inflicted by shooting. That state is Utah, the newest of all. A murderer named Patrick Coughlin was lawfully shot to death in Rich county recently by a firing squad composed of six deputy sheriffs. The law, which is derived from the previous territorial legislation on the subject, allows the convict to choose whether he will be hanged or shot. The validity of the statute was questioned some years ago in the supreme court of the United States, but it was upheld.—Prospector.

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